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ART. I.—*Monography of the Genus Camellia, or An Essay on its Culture, Description and Classification.*

(Continued from page 257.)

78.* C. *Decora.*—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, obtuse-oval, almost round, dentated, a little veined, of an obscure green, very glossy; bud very large, scales whitish at the summit and dark yellow at the base of the calyx; flower four and a half inches in diameter, double, cherry-red, No. 3 ; petals of the exterior in three rows, almost two inches broad, reflex, festooned, crenated rather deeply at the summit ; those of the interior small, rumpled, short, forming a large centre and containing some concealed stamens ; flower depressed, like that of C. Elegans Chandlerii.—*Magnificent.*

79. C. *Dorsetti* or *Parthoniana.*—Leaves large, ovate, lanceolate, very acuminate, flat, near together, of a handsome shining green ; sometimes spotted with yellow ; bud very large, rounded ; scales of a yellowish green, flower very large, nearly five inches in diameter, very full, of a pale cherry-red, No. 1 ; mixed with several shades of rose, or white ; petals large, close, imbricated, irregular, numerous; those of the centre smaller, arranged without order, marked with red and white spots. This flower, which is of a rosette form, blooms with difficulty.—*Magnificent.*

80. C. *Dionthiflora, Cariophyllæflora, Knightii,* or *Carnation warrata ;* it is the same as the C. *Knightii.*

*In the last number of the Horticultural Register the following variety was accidentally omitted.

75. C. *Colla.*—Quite a vigorous shrub ; branches slim ; leaves medium, resembling a little those of Camellia Rubra simplex; flower double, medium, well formed, of a handsome cherry-red, No. 3.—*Pretty.*

C. *Carolus* and C. *Camptoniana* should be Nos. 76 and 77, instead of 75 and 76.

81. C. *Excelsiana*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, oval, acuminate, a little carmined, nerves very salient, of a deep green; bud oval, acute, scales green; flower from two and a half to three inches in diameter, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals reflex, not numerous; those of the circumference rather broad, those of the centre small, rumpled, confused, and intermingled with stamens.—*Passable.*

82. C. *Exoniensis*.—Branches short, leaves of a medium size, roundish, oval, acuminate, a little carmined, thick, deeply dentated, almost all curled, or undulating and reflexed, nerves small, of a deep green; bud elongated like that of C. *Variegata plena*; scales calycinal, at first green, and then blackish; flower in the form of a rose, very large, four inches in diameter, double, of a pretty cherry-red, No. 2, which changes gradually from the delicate to the vivid; petals well arranged, broad, erect, and distorted; those of the centre a little rumpled, and striped with white; a few stamens which are nearly all abortive and in the petaloid state.—*Superb.*

83. C. *Elegans Chandlerii*.—Leaves large, two inches broad and four long, ovate, lanceolate, nerves not very apparent, much dentated, and of a dirty green; bud large, rounded, scales greenish; flower very large, very double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; three inches and ten lines in diameter, and somtimes more; petals of the exterior, to the number of twenty, large, oval, red, veined with rose, and often spotted with white; those of the interior rows, to the number of from 140 to 160, long, narrow, numerous, arranged in fascicles, striped with rose, which united form a depressed sphere.—*Magnificent.*

84. C. *Elegantissima*.—Leaves a little crenated on the border, summit very acute; some of them a little warped, or undulating, of a deep green, very glossy; flower full, three and a half inches in diameter, of a handsome cherry, No. 1; sometimes of a rose tint, shaded with carmine; petals of the circumference in two rows, large, imbricated, and form a regular cup; those of the centre numerous, folded like a demi-cornet, compact and even, affording together, a very rich group and of a pleasing form. There is another Camellia under this name, the ground of which is white, striped with red. See this name at the end.—*Very handsome.*

85. C. *Elegans*.—Shrub vigorous, branches numerous, erect; leaves broad, deeply dentated, terminated by a long point, borders rolled back; bud acute; scales blackish; flower large, single, of

an ordinary cherry-red; petals veined with purple, and rather deeply notched at the summit. There is another variety, of this name, with a double flower, which is very handsome.

86. C. *Empereur d' Austriche.*— Leaves very large, oval, dentate, of an obscure green; nerves very salient; bud large, oval, with greenish scales at the base, and white at the summit; flowers three inches in diameter, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3, on blooming, and more clear afterwards; petals recurved, equally imbricated, a few in the centre, small, curled, marked with white and intermixed with stamens, which are unequal in height.—*Very handsome.*

87. C. *Florida.*—Leaves of a medium size, near, roundish-oval, recurved, finely dentated; bud large, scales blackish; flower three inches in diameter, full, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 2, petals handsomely imbricated, slightly crenated at the summit; those of the centre in the form of a cockle shell, often only half developed, which has occasioned the name of *bird's nest* to be sometimes given to this variety. (C. *Nidus ovis.*)—*Superb.*

88. C. *Fascicularis.*— Leaves pretty large, oval-elongate, deeply dentated, handsomely veined, of various sizes and of a deep green; flower small, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 2.; petals bifid, handsomely imbricated, arranged in three rows, and a little recurved; some of them marked with a white spot; stamens abortive or petaloid, united in a fascicle around the styles, which sometimes appear in that form.— *Pretty.*

89. C. *Flaccida.*— Leaves rather large, handsomely arranged, of a beautiful green, shrub gracefully formed; flower single, red, not remarkable.

90. C. *Fordii.* — Shrub vigorous; gracefully branched; leaves two and a quarter inches broad and three long, ovate-acuminate, near, shining, of a deep green; flower broad, very double, regular, clear cherry, No. 3, three inches in diameter; petals imbricated; large, crenated at the summit, and arranged near each other with admirable symmetry.— *Superb.*

91. C. *Fulgentissima.*— Leaves two inches broad and three long, horizontal, very acuminated, and of a delicate green; somewhat large, rounded; flower double, very large, three and a half inches in diameter, of a cherry-red, No. 3; exterior petals in three rows, broad; those of the middle long, narrow, near, slit into narrow strips, crowded, arranged in a curved line, striped with white and

intermixed with stamens; this flower resembles that of C. *Cliuiana.* —*Superb.*

92. C. *Formosa.*— Leaves two inches broad and three and a half long, with very conspicuous nerves, ovate-lanceolate, acuminated, of a shining green; bud ovate-oblong, with greenish scales; flower very large, double, of a beautiful clear cherry-red, No. 1; form elegant.— *Superb.*

93. C. *Formosissima.*— Leaves two and a half inches wide and three long, ovate-oblong, some obtuse, others lanceolate, horizontal, thick, multinerved, of a dark green; bud obtuse, with greenish scales; flower full, three inches in diameter, of a clear rose-lake color at first, and afterward cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference in three rows, broad, much crenated, reflexed upon the calyx; the others smaller, narrow, erect, numerous, irregularly arranged.— *Superb.*

94. C. *Fraseri.*—Leaves oval, a little acuminate, recurved, nerves prominent, deeply dentated, of a dull green; flower large, full, of a brilliant red.—*Magnificent.*

95. C. *Gigantea.*—Shrub vigorous, of a magnificent appearance; leaves large, three and a half wide and four and a half long, ovate, lanceolate, slightly acuminate, firm, thick, deeply dentated, of a dull green; bud oval, obtuse, as large as a pigeon's egg, before it blooms, scales green; flower four and a half inches in diameter, very double, of a pale red, sometimes rose, and opens with considerable difficulty; exterior petals very numerous, arranged in three rows; those of the centre short, less numerous, broad and imbricated in a rosette, whitish, intermingled with stamens.—*Superb.*

96. C. *Grandiflora simplex.*—Leaves of a medium size, ovate, lanceolate, form and color of those of the single red Camellia; bud roundish, scales green; flower single, red, large, bears seed. Mr Noisette has obtained from the seed a Camellia, very like this, but the flower is larger. There is also a *Grandiflora* with double flowers which is very handsome.

97. C. *Gloriosa.*—The branches of this shrub are slim and greyish; leaves of a medium size, oval, acute, reflex, flat, of a beautiful shining green; bud small, scales blackish; flower two and a half inches in diameter, double, regular, of a beautiful cherry color, No. 2; petals irregular, distorted, rumpled, spirally arranged around some abortive styles and stamens in the centre.— *Very beautiful.*

98. C. *Hollesia.*—Leaves large, oblong, much dentated, a little

elevated, of a beautiful green; bud small, elongate; flower pretty large, double, rose color, No. 2; the first row of the petals in the circumference, recurved, acuminated, imbricated distantly; those of the middle small, twisted, striped with white, a few abortive stamens.—*Handsome.*

99. C. *Husseyussoni.*—Leaves two and a half inches broad, and three and a half long, roundish oval, a little acuminated, multinerved, a little curled, reflexed, of a rather deep green; bud with green scales; flower large, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals of the circumference arranged in two rows and rather broad; those of the interior, long, narrow, erect, not numerous, intermixed with some stamens.—*Pretty.*

100. C. *Hosackia.*—A shrub which resembles in its port, the C. *Rubra plena,* of which it is an hybrid, and more elegant; the leaves are broad and of a little deeper green; bud oblong, large, obtuse, always green; flower more than four inches in diameter, very double, of a splendid scarlet color; it blooms with regularity.—*Very beautiful.*

101. C. *Hibbertia.*—Leaves very large, thick, firm or stiff, very glossy, flat, and of an obscure green, some of them are curled and almost all are recurved upon their branches; bud oblong, scales yellowish, its development very late; flower of medium size, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals large, mixed with many stamens.—*Passable.*

102. C. *Herbertii.*—Foliage beautiful, and port very vigorous; bud elongate, scales greenish; flower rather large, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; petals broad, numerous and crowded; some stamens in the centre.—*Passable.*

103. C. *Heterophylla.*—A robust shrub, bushy, slim, leaves elongate,recurved, of medium size, deformed, irregularly dentated; bud long, pointed, scales greenish; flower small, semi-double, cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference in two rows, cordiform; those of the interior small, elongated, curved inwards and outwards, sometimes spotted with white; many fertile stamens in the centre. —*Passable.*

104. C. *Humboldtiana.*—Leaves oval, acuminated, very like those of C. Emperor of Austria; bud of medium size, scales green; flower large, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; which changes immediately to a delicate rose; blooms abundantly and for a long time.—*Very beautiful.*

105. C. *Hybrida Colorata.*—Port rather graceful; wood of the branches blackish, leaves two inches wide and two inches eight lines long, oval, a little rolled up, point reversed, nerves salient; those of the middle, especially, very distinct; bud large, scales green; flower of medium size, of a cherry-red, No. 2; often spotted with white, semi-double, petals erect, rounded, mixed with stamens.—*Passable.*

106. C. *Imbricata.*—Leaves two inches wide and four long, ovate, leaves lanceolate, curled, undulating, finely dentated, and of a dull green; bud. spherical, rather large, scales greenish; flower large, perfectly round, of a cherry-red, No. 2; shaded with carmine-lake; petals from 70 to 75, regularly imbricated, oval, broad, terminating in a point at the summit; those of the centre a little striped, or marked with white; is a long time in bloom.—*Magnificent.*

107. C. *Insignis alba.*—Leaves oval, a little lanceolate, one inch and ten lines wide, and four long; smooth, reclined, rolled up on the sides, and of a yellowish green; flower large, three and a half inches in diameter, single, of a cherry-red, No. 3; six petals in the circumference, sometimes spotted with white; petaloid stamens, whitish, slightly striped, with a pale red.—*Passable.*

108. C. *Insignis de Tat.*—Leaves two inches wide and three inches and four lines long, oblong, very acuminate, close, almost flat; finely and regularly dentated, of an obscure green; flower semi-double, two and a half inches in diameter; of a cherry-red, No. 4; petals imbricated, those of the centre small, and mixed with stamens.—*Charming.*

109. C. *Insignis rubra.*—Leaves large, three inches wide, and four long, roundish-oval, slightly acuminated, reflex; bud large, depressed, scales blackish; flower large, four inches and more in diameter, single, of a brilliant carmine red; seven rounded petals; many abortive stamens, or half transformed petals striped with white in the centre; pistils much larger than the stamens. The last flowers of this variety do not resemble the first.—*Very beautiful.*

110. C. *Iddebiana.*—Leaves very nearly resembling those of C. *Rubra simplex;* flower vase-form, large, double, regularly formed, of a deep orange-red, No. 7; petals, not numerous, broad, elevated, intermixed with short stamens.—*Superb.*

111. C. *Knightii eximia.*—Leaves small, close, oval, very acuminate, reflex at the extremity; much veined and of a dull green; bud

at first elongate, pointed, oblong and obtuse, some days before its development; flower semi-double, two and a half inches in diameter, at first rose, No. 4; and at a later period cherry-red, No. 2. exterior petals, imbricated, a little marked with white: those of the centre smaller, rumpled, intermixed with stamens.—*Passable.*

112. C. *Latifolia nova.*—Leaves three inches wide, and about the same in length, and in a manner imbricated, rounded at the base, point recurved, glossy, and much nerved; flower vase-form, three inches in diameter, of a cherry-red, No. 3; interior petals irregular, festooned and curled; those of the exterior often with two or three roundish lobes.—*Superb.*

113. C. *Lambertii.*—Leaves very much like those of C. *Rubra plena;* flowers large, semi-double, and often single, cherry-red, No. 3.—*Passable.*

114. C. *Macrophylla.*—There are offered for sale, by the nurserymen, several varieties of Camellia, under this name; the oldest has a single flower, and of but little merit; the second has very beautiful foliage, and a small semi-double insignificant flower; the third resembles, much, C. Humboldtiana; the fourth and last, and which I consider the true, has leaves, four inches wide and five and a half long, roundish-oval, nerves very salient, and of a beautiful green; flower very well formed, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals rounded, broad, those of the centre rumpled, distorted, and spirally arranged; some very short stamens in the middle; corolla three and a half inches in diameter.—*Superb.*

115. C. *Miss Rosa.*—A very vigorous shrub; leaves horizontal, oval, almost round, two inches and four lines wide, and four inches long, acuminate, very much dentated, thick, strong nerves; petiole longer than in the other varieties: buds numerous, pointed, like those of C. *Variegata plena;* flower two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, of a cherry red, No. 1; exterior petals, to the number of from eight to ten, very broad; those of the centre small, depressed, and arranged in spirals; blooms full and easily.—*Very beautiful.*

116. C. *Magniflora simplex.*—Leaves very nearly like those of the single red Camellia; port pyramidal, vigorous and elegant; flower five inches in diameter; single, of a cherry-red, No. 2; many stamens in the centre. Mr Tamporet obtained it from the seed.—*Very beautiful.*

117. C. *Mutabilis Traversii.*— A vigorous shrub; leaves large,

of a beautiful green, a little curled, resembling those of C. *Rubra plena*, nerves very conspicuous; flower regular, double, very large, three and a half inches in diameter, at first, on expanding, of a delicate rose tint, immediately it becomes deeper, and shaded with violet; petals from 60 to 70, the exterior side of which is margined with white, and most of them are traversed by a whitish line, which regularly extends from the extremity to the claw.— *Superb.*

118. C. *Nannetensis.*— Leaves rather large, obtuse-oval, reflex, a little acuminated, veined, of a faded green; flower double, handsomely imbricated, two and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 1., sometimes darker; petals not numerous, arranged in a vase form, nearly all equal.— *Very pretty.*

119. C. *New-imported.*— Leaves very nearly like those of C. *Rawsiana*; bud rounded, scales blackish; flower of medium size, double, well formed, of a cherry-red, No. 2.— *Very beautiful.*

120. C. *Osburnea.*— Leaves one inch and three lines wide and three inches six lines long, oblong, glossy, flat, a little acuminated, recurved towards the stock, and in an imbricated manner, very finely dentated; bud pointed-oval; scales calycinal, greenish; flower large, of a cherry-red, No. 1, like that of C. *Coniophyllæflora*, that is, composed of eight petals in the circumference, many single or petaloid stamens, short, united in a compact fascicles, striped with pale red, and forming a depressed bowl-formed corolla.— *Pretty.*

121. C. *Oxoniensis.*— A very vigorous shrub; branches large and shooting out far, leaves roundish-oval, very acuminate, regularly dentate; bud large, oval, scales greenish, sometimes black at the summit; flower large, double, four inches in diameter, of an intense rose, very difficult to describe; exterior petals arranged around and toward the centre, recurved, narrowed towards the claws, very broad in the limb, regularly placed in a vase-form; those of the centre small, straight, irregularly marked with rose and white, which gives a peculiar character of beauty to this flower. The sexual organs are apparent, some of the stamens petaloid.—*Superb.*

122. C. *Ornata.*— Leaves medium, horizontal, of a handsome green; bud large, scales almost black; flower large, broad, double, of a cherry-red, mixed with a delicate violet, No. 3, well formed, having some resemblance to that of C. *Rosa sinensis.*— *Beautiful.*

123. C. *Percyæ.*— Leaves large, roundish-oval, stiff, of a blackish green; bud oblong, scales greenish; flower large, single, cherry-red, No. 1; stamens numerous, dispersed, and very regularly re-

curved, instead of being straight and confined in fascicles, as in the C. *Aitonia;* this disposition of the stamens gives it the form of the interior of the blossom of a *Passiflora.*— *Curious.*

124. C. *Pencillata.*— Leaves two inches wide and four long, ovate-lanceolate, very dentate, almost flat, of a beautiful green; bud rather large, scales green; flower two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference reflexed upon the calyx, the others elevated as in the C. *Rex Bataviæ.* A few stamens in the centre.— *Pretty.*

125. C. *Parthoniana.* See C. *Dorsetti.*

126. *Preston-eclipse* — The leaves have a faint resemblance to those of C. *Imperialis*, as have also the buds; flower three inches and three lines in diameter, sometimes of a clear rose, No. 1, striped with white, like the C. Punctata plena; now and then of a pure cherry-red, No 4, as in the Camellia Pæoniæflora; exterior petals, not numerous, large, recurved; those of the interior narrow, erect, slashed, striped, spiral, and form a depressed sphere.—*Superb.*

127. C. *Paradoxa.*— Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, nerves conspicuous; flower large, single, regular, of a clear cherry-red, No. 5; petals slightly undulate, crenated at the summit; filaments of the stamens united for half their length.— *Passable.*

128. C. *Pulchella.*— Leaves small, of a pale green; bud with blackish scales; flower small, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals straight.— *Passable.*

129. C. *Pæoniæflora rubra.*.— A vigorous shrub, has a tendency to grow tall, and requires to be pruned to give it a handsome form; leaves two inches wide, and two and eleven lines long, a little dentated, oval, acuminated, shining, of rather a deep green; bud large, rounded, scales green; flower four and a half inches in diameter, and sometimes larger, of a vivid rose, No. 4, often of a cherry-red, No, 2, full; petals flat in the circumference; in the centre large, and in form of a cornet, numerous, narrow, close, forming an elevated centre.— *Superb.*

130. C. *Parcksii striped.*— Leaves small, an inch and a half wide and two long, reflex, recurved at the summit, nerves apparent, but small, of an obscure green, surface uneven; bud with green scales; flower large, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2, at first, and afterwards rose; petals of the circumference broad, finely cre-

nated at the summit; some stamens in the centre; this flower resembles, a little, that of C. *Rosa sinensis*.— *Handsome.*

131. C. *Palmerii rubra.* — Leaves of a medium size, of the kind of those of C. Lucida; flower rather small, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3.— *Passable.*

132. C. *Plumonia.*— Leaves two inches wide and three and half long, roundish-oval, a little mucronate, thick, regularly dentated at the summit, and irregularly at the base, of a sombre green; bud elongate, scales green; of a medium size; flower of a medium size, single, cherry-red, No. 2; petals to the number of from five to seven, broad, stamens single, mixed with others half transformed into petals.—*Rather insignificant.*

133. C. *Reine des Pays-Bas.*—Leaves near, shining like those of C. *Rubra simplex*; bud with calycinal scales, greenish; flower three inches in diameter, double, clear cherry-red, No. 2; petals of the circumference recurved and rumpled; those of the centre erect and distorted.— *Passable.*

134. C. *Radiata.*— Leaves of a medium size, ovate-lanceolate, of a faded green, nearly nerveless; bud rounded, depressed, scales blackish at the base, and whitish at the summit; flower two inches and ten lines in diameter, full, regular, of a delicate cherry-red, No. 1; petals handsomely imbricated, forming a cup, as in C. *Florida.* — *Passable.*

135. C *Rosa sinensis.*— A shrub with greyish branches; leaves large, near, strongly nerved, oval, acuminate, regularly dentate, recurved towards the stalk, of a deep green; bud rather large, in form and color like those of the C. *Variegata plena*; flower three inches and three lines, and sometimes more, in diameter, full, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 2, sometimes rose; exterior petals recurved, and a little irregular in the limb; those of the centre narrower, and a little rumpled; some of them striped with white and clear rose. —*Superb.*

136. * C. *Reticulata.*— This Camellia came from China. It is considered by all botanists as a distinct species. It differs, in all respects, from C. Japonica, by its rounded, flat, and strongly reticulated leaves, as well as by its silken ovary, which is not to be found in the other species; bud very large, conical, two inches long before it opens; calyx pentaphyllous, of a yellowish green; leaves oblong, acuminate, reticulate, dentate, of a deep green; flower very large,

five inches in diameter, semi-double; petals, in number from twenty to twentythree, undulated and inserted in a loose and irregular manner, of a bright cherry-red, No. 2, shaded with rose; stamens numerous and irregularly placed, some erect and others curved; anthers broad, of a dull brownish yellow, which but illy comports with the splendor of the petals. This flower much resembles that of *Pæonia arborea rosea*, when this is only semi-double, which is often the case; of the same color and the same form.— *Magnificent.*

137. C. *Rubricaulis.*— A vigorous shrub, and of a handsome port; leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, near, thick, broad teeth and conspicuous nerves, of a deep green; bud ovate-oblong, scales yellowish; flower semi-double, two and a half inches in diameter, of a regular form, cherry-red, No. 3; petals rounded, broad, dispersed; corolla in the form of a vase; many stamens in the centre. It is known in the commerce of flowers, by the name of C. *Rubricaulis Variegata;* but this is the same as the common C. Rubricaulis, which has marbled flowers when it is forced to bloom early in a very warm green-house. This peculiarity of producing variegated flowers, has been remarked in several varieties of the red flowered Camellias, whenever they are submitted to an elevated temperature, to make them bloom before their natural epoch. The C. *Chandlerii, Spectabilis, Coccinea, Rex Bataviæ, Aflæ Rosa sinensis, Corollina, Belesiana, Wiltonia, Rubra plena,* and others, experience this change. The *Variegata plena* is more marbled, or variegated in winter, than in the spring.

138. C. *Rosa punctata.*— Leaves two inches wide and two and a half long, roundish-oval, acuminate, near, horizontal, regularly dentated, of rather a deep green; flower three inches in diameter, double, well formed, of a cherry-red, No. 2, with some white spots. — *Very handsome.*

139. C. *Rosæflora.*— Leaves two inches wide and three and two lines long, ovate lanceolate, acuminate, some of them rolled back, conspicuously nerved, and of a handsome green; bud rather large, oblong, elongate, scales green; flower regular, double, two and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 2; petals rather numerous, ovate-oblong, well imbricated, in a rose-form; a few stamens.— — *Handsome.*

140. C. *Scintillous.*— Leaves two inches wide and two and ten lines long, oval, a little acuminated; nerves apparent, of an ordi-

nary green; bud rather large, a little pointed, scales yellowish; flower three and a half inches in diameter, double, cherry-red, No. 1; petals shaded with red and rose, long, narrow, handsomely imbricated.— *Very handsome.*

141. C. *Senicea.*— There exist in commerce three different varieties under this name; the foliage of the first resembles that of C. *Florida;* bud large, roundish, depressed, scales yellowish; flower large, full, of a cherry-red, No. 2, opening gradually in the form of a cup; petals of the circumference, arranged in several rows, broad, rounded, imbricated; those of the other rows are much smaller, but of the form of the preceeding, a little rumpled in the centre, sometimes striped with white, a little twisted, and contains two or three stamens.— *It is a superb variety.*

The second variety has leaves two inches wide and three long, ovate-lanceolate, very acuminate, of a faded green; flower large, of a cherry-red, No. 2, very double, well formed; petals well arranged, and imbricated regularly.— *Superb.*

The third variety has rather large leaves, inclined towards the earth, and of a pale green, the flower is composed of seven large petals in the circumference; the petals of the middle very nearly like those of C. *Anemonæflora.*—*Passable.*

142. C. *Superba.*— Leaves roundish-oval, two inches wide and two and a half long, dentated and a little undulated, thick, of a dull green; flower large, semi-double, in the form of a broad cup, of a beautiful cherry, No. 3; a few stamens are found intermixed with the small petals.— *Passable.*

143. *Staminea simplex*, or *Pinckolor.*— Leaves very large, three inches and three lines wide and four inches and three lines long, roundish-oval, stiff, thick, a little acuminated, strong nerves, of a pale green; bud very large, oblong, obtuse, scales yellowish, flowers four inches in diameter, single, of a cherry-red, No. 2, sometimes darker; stamens numerous; anthers large; filaments short.— *Very beautiful.*

144. C. *Sophiana* (*Poit.*)— Shrub vigorous; leaves oval, slightly acuminated, dentated rather deeply, of a handsome green; bud large, conical; flower cherry-red, No. 2, semi-full, three and a half inches in diameter; petals from 15 to 20, broad, well imbricated, reflex towards the summit, convex in the middle and concave at the base; petals of the centre disposed as in the corolla of a lily; the fila-

ments of the stamens are divided into five or six divergent fascicles. Obtained from the seed by Mr Mathieu, of Paris, and named by Mr Poiteau.— *Very handsome.*

145. *Thunbergia.*— Leaves one inch and eleven lines broad and three inches long, oval, a little acuminated, obscurely veined, slightly recurved interiorly, flat at the summit, and of a beautiful glossy green; bud oblong, scales greenish; flower two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, cherry-red, No. 2, of the form of Camellia Florida, but less double; petals of the centre curled and distorted; pistils apparent.— *Superb.*

146. C. *Spatulatæ.*— Leaves rather large; buds with dark yellow scales; flower large, single, cherry-red, No. 3; petals elongate, bifid, spatulate, hollowed into gutters having the summit a little recurved; bears seed.— *Beautiful.*

147. C. *Triumphans.*— Leaves two and a half inches wide and three long, roundish-oval, slightly acuminated, nerves very distinct, a little undulated towards the middle, thick, very like those of the *Coloillii*; bud spherical, depressed at the summit, and as large as a small walnut, before it expands into blossom; scales calycinal, large, thick, rounded, of a yellowish color; flower three and a half inches in diameter, very full, regular, cherry-red, No. 1, gradually shaded with a pure rose, whose intenseness diminishes from the circumference to the centre; petals large, a little recurved at the exterior extremity, imbricated gracefully, slightly veined with red and rose; sometimes the petals of the centre, which are small, are striped with white.—*Magnificent.*

148. C. *Warrata striata.*— Leaves lanceolate, two inches wide and four long, acuminated, the borders turned up and forming a kind of spoon, of a glossy green; bud very large, oblong, scales clear green; flower broad, irregular, of a cherry-red, No. 1, often pale or dark, and spotted with white; petals six, broad, deeply crenated at the summit, folded back on the calyx, and separated from those of the centre, which are all composed of petaloid stamens, red, regular, forming a bowl.— *Very handsome.*

149. C. *Venustissama.* — Leaves roundish-oval, like those of C. Masterii, two inches and eight lines wide and three long; flower of the Anemone, large, semi-double, cherry-red, No. 2, sometimes striped with white lines.—*Charming.*

150. C. *Woodtiana.*— Leaves two inches wide and three long,

lanceolate, acuminate, regularly and finely dentated; bud small, scales green: flower medium, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2.—*Passable.*

151. C. *Woodsii.*—Leaves twenty lines wide and three inches and ten lines long; lanceolate, acuminated, a little dentated, of a deep green; handsome port; bud very large, oblong, scales blackish; flower very large, three inches in diameter, petals unequal.

This flower resembles a Provence rose; blooms with difficulty.—*Superb.*

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

DEEP CHERRY-RED.

Dominant color.—Carmine mixed with more or less Vermilion, as in Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the colored table.

152. Camellia *Alexandriana.*—Leaves two inches and eight lines wide and three and a half long, ovate, oblong, lanceolate, canaliculate; reflex, teeth very distant, of a deep green; flower large, three inches in diameter, double, deep cherry-red, No. 6; a little of a violet tint, form like that of C. *Altheæflora.*—*Very beautiful.*

153. C. *Altheæflora.*—Leaves two inches six lines wide and four inches three lines long, near, reflex, lanceolate, of a clear and glassy green; bud obtuse, large, with reddish calycinal scales; flower broad, depressed, double, three and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 6; petals of the circumference in two rows, large, recurved, separated from those of the centre, which are broad, short, erect, irregularly veined, notched or slit at the summit and intermixed with stamens, which are not very apparent.—*Superb.*

154. C. *Atroviolacea.*—Flower large, regular, well formed, clear red, and afterwards deep; petals of the exterior rounded and acuminated; those of the centre narrower, elongate, distorted and acute.—*Passable.*

155. C. *Anemora mutabillis.*—Leaves two inches and three lines wide and three inches and two lines long, flat, ovate, lanceolate, nerves not very apparent, of a deep green; bud rather large, oblong, scales greenish; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, of a deep red, No. 6; inclining to purple, darker than

C. Corollina ; petals in eight rows, handsomely imbricated, the exteriors broad, the others diminish in width in proportion as they approximate to the centre, all crenated at the summit, some of them verging towards white.—*Magnificent.*

156. C. *Anemona Warrata rosea.*—Leaves four inches long and three wide, oval, elliptical, acute, imperfectly nerved, glossy and coriaceous, point short ; flower more than three inches in diameter, spherical, of a cherry-red, No. 4 ; shaded with a purplish-rose ; exterior petals large, an inch broad, not very near, entire, a little sinuous.—*Superb.*

157. C. *Blackburniana.*—Leaves two inches wide and four long, oblong, lanceolate, dispersed, dentated, resembling those of C. Dorsetti of a brownish green ; bud elongate, pointed, with greenish scales, flower large, three inches in diameter, full ; color, deep cherry-red, No 6 ; petals of the exterior large, recurved, detached from those of the centre, which are short, near, compact, forming an elevated heart.—*Superb.*

158. C. *Braxilliensis.*—Leaf handsome ; shrub branched ; port pyramidal, and very vigorous ; bud with blackish scales ; flower semi-double, red, small.—*Insignificant.*

159. C. *Berlesiana fulgens.*—A shrub with tortuous and greyish branches ; leaves near, numerous, of ordinary size, oval, a little acuminated, nerves not very apparent, scarcely dentated, and somewhat like those of C. Coccinea ; bud large, elongate, scales green ; opens gradually and gracefully ; flower three inches and two lines in diameter, double, rose color, No. 4 ; petals rounded, elevated, disposed in the form of a vase, not numerous, intermixed with stamens, which are not very apparent.—*Very handsome.*

169. C. *Concinna.*—Leaves an inch and a half wide and two and a half long, thick, roundish-oval, the summit very acute, nerves very salient, but little dentated and of a deep green ; bud pretty large, pyramidal, scales greenish ; flower more than three inches in diameter, full, hollowed in the centre like a funnel, cherry-red, No. 4 ; petals gracefully imbricated, from the centre to the circumference, reflex, and form a perfect rose.—*Magnificent.*

161. C. *Coccinea.*—Shrub pyramidal, wood greyish ; leaves of medium size, near, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, smooth, irregularly dentated ; bud somewhat large, oval, acute, scales greenish ; flower axillary, large, regular, double, of a deep cherry-red, No. 4 ;

petals of the circumference, imbricated, sometimes splashed with white; those of the centre small, rumpled, and irregularly arranged. —*Very beautiful.*

162. C. *Aintonia.*—Floy. It is a sub-variety of C. Warrata, fecundated by C. Variegata, and obtained from the seed, by Mr Floy of New York. The flower of this Camellia has only a single row of large exterior petals, which are stiff, thick, very broad, of a deep cherry-red, No. 6; the centre of the flower is composed of narrow petals, striped red and white, among which are seen some stamens and rudiments of pistils like those of the *Warrata.*—*Very beautiful.*

163. C. *Corollina.*—Leaves from two to three inches wide and five long, lanceolate, acuminate, a little inclined towards the stock, sometimes considerably dentated for one half, and then almost entire towards the summit, of an obscure green; bud large, obtuse, scales yellowish; flower three and a half inches in diameter, and often more, double, deep cherry-red, No. 6; petals large, broad, not numerous, sometimes spotted with white; some stamens in the centre. The seeds of this Camellia have produced very beautiful sub-varieties.—*Superb.*

164. C. *Dilecta.*—Leaves small, of different forms, very little dentated; bud small, scales blackish; flower small, semi-double, of a very beautiful deep cherry-red, No. 6; a few petaloid stamens in the centre.—*Passable.*

165. C. *Dernii*, or *Augustæ.*—Leaves elongate, horizontal, profoundly dentate; bud oval, pointed; scales yellowish; flower full, three inches in diameter, of a handsome form, deep cherry-red, No. 4; vivid crimson; exterior petals in two rows, broad, flattened, gracefully twisted, reflex, and crenate; those of the middle, form a flattened bowl, are numerous and united in irregular groups. —*Very beautiful.*

166. C. *Egertonia.*—Leaves oblong, acuminate, eighteen lines wide and three and a half inches long, obscurely veined, the point inclined toward the earth, flat, of a deep shining green; bud elongate, scales blackish on their borders, green in the middle and whitish at the summit; flower two inches and nine lines in diameter, full, deep cherry-red, No. 5; petals of the exterior disposed in three rows, broad, recurved, much crenated at the summit; those of the centre, smaller, unequal, separated from the first; slit into

narrow portions, the first slit at the top, contorted, short and compact, forming an open centre; enveloped by a few more regular petals.—*Very beautiful.*

167. C. *Elphinstonia.*—Leaves two inches four lines wide and three inches eight lines long, roundish-oval, a little dentated; bud large, scales of a blackish green; flower large, cherry-red, No. 5; almost poppy colored, shaded with carmine, sometimes splashed with white, three inches in diameter, heart arched; exterior petals pretty large, well arranged in a cup and notched at the summit; those of the centre, small, numerous, rolled like a cornet, grouped and united, presenting a regular and pleasing sphere.—*Very beautiful.*

168. C. *Flammea.*—Leaves narrow, elongate; flower small, deep cherry-red, No. 5; petals a little pointed.—*Insignificant.*

169. C. *Fulgida.*—Leaves two inches and one line wide and three inches three lines long, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, reflex, nerves profound, of a very deep green; bud large, a little elongated, scales green; flower three and a half inches in diameter, single, deep cherry No. 6; petals 6, broad, slightly curled, resembling those of C. *Spatulata.*

170. C. *Fulgens.*—Leaves and port of the single C. *Elegans;* flower cherry-red, No. 4; single; stamens as in C. *Aitonia;* bears seed. There is a variety which bears the same name, the flower of which is double, large and very beautiful.

171. C. *Gloria belgica.*—Leaves handsome, shining, finely dentated; flower large, single, cherry-red, No. 4; like that of C. *Papaveracea.*

172. C. *Heugmaniana.*—Leaves somewhat large, smooth, two inches and two lines wide, and three inches one line long, oblong, very acuminate, strongly nerved, very dentate, reflex, undulated, of a dull green; bud of a medium size, obtuse, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, double, cherry-red, No. 4; spherical, well formed; petals imbricated, regularly elevated, pretty large; those of the centre small, a little distorted, a few stamens.— *Very handsome.*

173. C. *Hexangularis Monstruosa.*—Leaves of a medium size, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, obscurely dentate, of an ordinary green: flower three inches in diameter, well formed, double, of a cherry-red, No. 4.—*Superb.*

There exists an old *Hexangularis*, whose leaf is small, as well as

the flower, which is of a delicate rose color, with numerous petals, visibly divided into several angular undulations and curved inward. —*Passable.*

174. C. *Insignis purpurea.*—Leaves large, ovate, lanceolate, reflex, of a blackish green; bud elongate, large, scales blackish; flower large, very deep cherry-red, No. 7; single, with a few abortive stamens, or transformed into rudimental petals in the centre.

175. C. *Johnsonii.*—Shrub vigorous, but not much branched; leaves broad, of a deep green and often spotted with yellow dots; bud large, thick, scales greenish; flower semi-double, large, of a dark cherry-red, No. 4; crimsoned more or less deeply; some of the exterior petals broad and others pointed, not numerous; those of the middle, lanceolate, smaller than the first, formed into spirals and intermixed with fertile stamens.—*Very handsome.*

176. C. *Knightii.*—A shrub of an elegant port; leaves roundish-oval, finely dentated, very glossy, almost flat, and of a clear green; bud large, spherical, scales calycinal, blackish; flower large, single, of a handsome cherry-red, No. 4; petals broad, seven in number; many stamens arranged in fascicles, some of which are in a rudimental petaloid state; bears seed.—*Passable.*

177. C. *Kermesina.*—Leaves two inches and three lines wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, strongly-nerved, of a very deep green; bud elongate, scales green; flower three inches in diameter; cherry-red, No. 5; double, petals round, erect, spatulate, like those of C. *Rubricaulis*; a few stamens in the centre.—*Very handsome.*

178. C. *Lindbria.*—Leaves of a medium size, ovate, lanceolate, very acuminate, recurved at the summit, of a green similar to that of C. single red; bud elongated, scales greenish; flower semi-double, deep cherry-red, No. 4; like that of C. *Camptoniana.* There is another variety of this name, the flower of which is large, double, of a delicate rose, resembling much that of C. *Sinensis rosea.*—*Superb.*

179. C. *Lucida.*—Leaves two inches wide, and three long, ovate, oblong, a little acuminated, shining, flat, horizontal, the old have the summit acute, the others obtuse, slightly dentated, and of an obscure green: bud of a medium size, scales blackish; flower double, rather large, regular, of a deep orange red, approaching carmine, No. 5; some of the centre petals deformed.—*Very beautiful.*

180. C. *Madame Adelaide*. (Berl.)—Shrub pyramidal; leaves resembling those of C. double white, a little more acute, and more dentated at the extremity, of a deep green; bud very large, like that of C. *Aitonia;* flower very large, spherical, double, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 5; petals rounded, beautifully imbricated, some of those in the centre slightly distorted; those of the circumference arranged horizontally, and those of the centre erect.—*Superb.*

181. C. *Milleri.*—Leaves two inches and two lines wide, and four and often more long, oblong, scarcely veined, flat, very finely dentated, of a clear green, as in C. *Speciosa vera;* bud very large, obtuse, scales greenish; flower large, four inches and eight lines in diameter, full, cherry-red, No. 4; exterior petals broad, not numerous, recurved, sometimes curled, doubly crenate at the summit: those of the interior of different sizes, some large, others small and slit into narrow strips like the *Speciosa vera.*—*Magnificent.*

182. C. *Minuta.*—Shrub vigorous; leaves three inches long, almost orbicular, a little attenuated at the base and summit, very glossy and veined; flower two inches and eight lines in diameter, of a deep cherry-red, No. 4; arranged into a perfect vase, regular, petals imbricated, emarginate in the middle, slightly cordiform; those of the centre, very irregular, of a uniform vivid red.—*Superb.*

183. C. *Myrtifolia* or *involuta.*—Leaves smaller than in the other varieties, one inch and a half wide and two long, oval, slightly lanceolate, of a dull green; bud of a medium size, egg-shaped, acute, of a yellowish green; flower large, full, well formed, of a handsome red; exterior petals deep amaranth, and those approaching the centre, a pale rose color; petals broad, beautifully imbricated, numerous. The flowers of this variety emit an agreeable odor when they are struck by the solar rays.—*Magnificent.*

184. C. *Myrtifolia grandiflora.*—A shrub of rather a slow growth and not very tall, branches of a greyish green, slim and diverging; leaves two inches long, a little contorted into the form of a boat, and deeply dentated; of a deep and glossy green; flower very double, four inches in diameter, of a cherry-red, No. 5; spotted and striped with carmine; petals very ample, rounded, borders of a pale rose; corolla regular, and approaches very nearly the the form of the hundred-leaf rose; like the latter it is a little open and forms a cup in the centre; blooms very late.—*Superb.*

185. C. *Mastererii.*—Leaves rounded and acuminate, of a very dark green; bud elongate and has reddish calycinal scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, well formed, of a deep cherry-red, No. 5, or deep crimson; petals of the circumference oblong, cordiform, convex and recurved; those of the centre smaller, cut into strap-shaped portions at the summit, not numerous and sometimes marked with white.—*Very beautiful.*

186. C. *Papaveracea.*—Leaves of ordinary size, oval, contracted at the summit, nerves salient, of a pale green, often shaded with yellow; flower single, five inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 4; petals from 5 to 7, broad, well placed; many short stamens, compact, style very long; bears seed.—*Superb.*

[To be Continued.]

ART. II.— *The Cultivation of Truffles, or Instruction for artificially raising and making large Plantations of Black and White Truffles, in Woods, Shrubberies, and Gardens.* By ALEXANDER VON BOROHOLZ.

(Concluded from page 274.)

IF, therefore, truffles are to be transported from one situation to another, and to be promoted to be the ancestors of their species, the greatest precautions must be taken, lest they die on the journey, and become useless. This is the greatest difficulty to be encountered in the planting of truffles, and thus the plantation may easily fail.—If truffles naturally grow in the vicinity of the new plantation, the experiment may be repeated without much expense; but, when truffles have to be sent a considerable distance, it is very unpleasant to lose both time and money. Truffles, at their full growth, must not be chosen for transplanting: at that time their vital powers are too feeble; they are then too near dying to cause the production of this species in their new situation. They are as little able to bear the violent removal from their ancient situation, and transplantation into a new one, as an old tree (for instance, a fir or an oak) that has arrived at its full growth. Most of the early attempts to remove truffles from one situation to another must have failed, because large, and consequently old worn-out truffles were chosen for the purpose; and it was expected that they should survive this treatment, contrary

to their nature, and combined with their transplantation. Already, during their journey, or even after being planted, they fell a prey to death; and their bodies, soon becoming putrid, were unable to operate efficaciously upon the vicinity assigned them.

Equally injurious is the planting of tender truffle germs, or very small truffles. They also cannot be taken from their parental earth, and abandoned to their new situation, without being exposed to the same hazard of dying as a young hound which is taken from its mother's breast and left to itself, even with heaps of meat and drink about it. How could it be even possible that the tender truffle germ should operate so powerfully upon the new soil, where truffles had never grown, as to collect about the tender plant the matter necessary for the support of the fungus, and to change it to its nutriment?

Let, therefore, truffles of a middle size, and in the full possession of their vital powers, be chosen for transplanting. There is no great difficulty in finding truffles in a place in a wood where many grow. Truffles are generally found in groups; so that many, of all ages are found near to fully grown ones. If the dog has found the place where such as are fully grown exist (for he can discover none but by the smell which is diffused around them, and the young ones have no smell,) we only need carefully search the ground near to find more truffles, both young and fully grown ones. In the general search, the young unripe ones are mostly left unnoticed, but so torn from their situation, that they must soon die.

Nevertheless, these half-grown truffles often greatly resemble the other before-mentioned truffles, that are not edible; and an experienced eye is necessary to distinguish them from such useless kinds as are frequently met with near them, especially as, in doubtful cases, the smell decides nothing; for the edible truffle first receives, when it is become ripe, that smell which designates it, so as not to be mistaken. In order that no useless truffles may be brought into the plantation (viz. the swine truffles,) notwithstanding they would come quickly forward, let those be thrown away respecting which it is uncertain whether they are of the edible kind or not. If the place be known where half-grown truffles are, let them be taken up on a showery day, or at least a cloudy one, in such a manner as that they may remain completely enveloped in a ball of earth, and be as little as possible exposed to the access of the air. If the earth is very loose, so as not to hold firmly together; or if, through previous

drought, it had lost its natural viscidity, which it has not fully recovered again through the last rain; the place where the truffles are must have a great deal of water poured over it a few hours before they are taken up. The fungi will then be easily taken up, together with the earth about them, and put into a wooden case, which must be filled with moist wood earth, from the place of growth of the truffles, and closely fastened down. Truffles may thus be sent many miles, without any danger of their perishing. Only upon long journeys, which last several days or weeks, the case must often be opened, for an hour at a time, and the earth from time to time be moistened with fresh river-water, that the truffles may not become mouldy and putrid. This practice is necessary with respect to the white truffle, which has hitherto been considered to grow only in Upper Italy, but can, nevertheless, be transplanted, as well as the black sort.

When the truffles have reached their appointed destination, the case must be immediately opened in an airy but shady place, and the earth moistened, if necessary; after which, they must be planted as soon as possible in the situation intended for them. It is not advisable to distribute the truffles over the whole of the bed; it is better to plant them on a small part of it. As, upon a newly made bed, the matter in the earth has not taken the direction necessary to the production of this species of fungus, it is easily conceivable that a single truffle cannot act sufficiently to produce this direction, but that the united power of several is requisite. In the earlier attempts, it was, indeed, expected from a single fungus, or even from pieces cut off, that they should exert this power upon the new soil; but the expectation was continually frustrated. According to the nature of the soil, whether more or less moist, the truffles are set from 2 in. to 4 in., or, at the most, 6 in. deep. The soil in which they were enveloped in their journey is left upon them, and the utmost efforts are made to prevent their being exposed to the access of the air, or even to that of the sun's rays. On this account the planting of them must take place only in the evening, when the sun is gone down, or in very cloudy weather. Holes of the depth required must be made beforehand, the bottoms of which must be strewed with soil out of the case; then each truffle must be carefully lifted up, with the soil that is about it, planted, and the soil that still remains in the case be distributed in the holes. If the holes are not filled with this, they must be filled with the soil of their new situation,

which must be moistened with repeated sprinklings of water. The new plantation must then be amply covered with twigs cut from the oak or hornbeam; and the soil must be planted with young trees of these kinds, not crowded, but at such a distance as to give sufficient shade, so as to prevent the land from being dried up.

The best time for transplanting truffles is towards the middle of spring and in the beginning of autumn, about which latter season the greatest number of half-grown truffles is to be found. About this time, the land is usually moist enough of itself, so that it is not necessary to water it to prevent its being dried up. But, in case it should be dry from great drought, it must assuredly be moistened in this manner; in doing which, the water, nevertheless, must not be poured on in streams, as the germinating brood would thereby be easily choked, or entirely destroyed. It has already been observed that, in the succeeding autumn, the new plantation should be covered with a layer of oak leaves.

The plantation thus remains undisturbed till the next autumn, only that it is to be freed from large plants that shade it too much, and exhaust all the strength of the soil; but small fine grasses must be suffered to remain, as they give the ground beneficial shade, and prevent too great exhalation. In general, at least in the first years, let endeavors be made to imitate the wood soil as much as possible, in order to obtain the sooner a rich return of truffles.

In the first year, the truffles will be little increased. These fungi have, as yet, too little strength to act powerfully upon the environs, and to compel them to bring forth a large number of tubers. If the plantations have been made in the spring, there will be found in the next autumn some few young truffles, about the size of a nut, with a yellowish outer rind, and of a spongy consistence; an indication that they must remain a longer time to attain their ripeness, and along with it, their firm consistence and dark colour. In the mean time, these young truffles are the most certain indication that the plantation has succeeded, and that a well-furnished truffle bed will be obtained in the sequel. It is very advisable, in a large plantation, to renew the plantation in the succeeding year; and, for this reason, at the first planning, to divide the intended bed into two equal parts; and, in two consecutive years, to plant these fungi more towards the middle than towards the ends. If in one year the planting were to fail, the whole bed is not therefore quite uselessly prepared, but is

at least duly arranged on one side, by which means it will be easy to furnish the second half in the same way.

Hitherto, the question has been only respecting wood soils. As truffles are produced in this, so also they may be produced in artificial woods, and in English shrubberies. These have also commonly moist low situations, and oak trees also grow in them; but places free from trees, and the deep stratum of fruitful wood soil which has arisen from decayed leaves, are wanting in them. From the continual clearing of the plantations, the leaves that fall in autumn are removed, and cannot be converted into that fertile soil above mentioned. Here, therefore, we must have recourse to art.

In such English plantations, a somewhat moist place must be made choice of, in the vicinity, if possible, of a large oak, hornbeam, Spanish chesnut, or other deciduous tree with spreading boughs, which must be freed from the other trees and lofty shrubs. In such plantations, open grass-plots in the neighbourhood of a lofty tree are the best calculated for the purpose. The tree, however, must not be one whose large leaves prevent every ray of the sun and current of air from penetrating, and which form a connected roof, as the different kinds of maples, horse-chesnuts, planes, and other trees do. A tall tree with small leaves must be on the south side of the place destined for a plantation of truffles, to screen it from the burning rays of the southern sun. In a large plantation, a single tree is insufficient, and more are requisite towards the south side; which, however, must stand so far apart as scarce to touch each other with the extremities of their boughs. The natural soil which is found upon this place must be dug out the depth before mentioned, and carried away, as it has too little resemblance to that of ancient woods to be used in the mixture of new soil for the truffles. If good wood earth of oaks can be had in the vicinity, the filling of the pit is not at all different from that of lofty woods previously directed; but very often there are no woods in the neighbourhood, or, at least, no oak woods; and, in that case, soil produced from dung must be mixed with very rich vegetable mould. This is found under groups of trees that have stood a long time, upon places that have been long planted with poplars, willows, or fruit trees, or even upon hills; but not in wet and marshy meadows and pastures.

It often happens that this natural soil is too loose or too compact. In the first case, it contains too much sand, and must be mixed with

clay or loam; but a too compact soil has in its composition too little sand, and requires an addition of loam or meagre clay. If marl is to be met with in the neighbourhood, especially calcareous marl, it much improves the mixture; but, if there is none at all in the vicinity, its place must be supplied by calcareous stone or pieces of chalk reduced to powder. All these species of soil must, at the same time that the earth from dung is prepared, be brought together in a heap, to which must be added as much of the parts of plants, viz. the refuse of the vegetables used in the kitchen, leaves, sawdust of oak or other deciduous trees (but not of pines,) or wood earth, from falls of wood, as the different soils occupy in space. Such a heap of soil must be turned over every week, and moistened in dry weather; and, if not in the shade, must be protected by a high wall from being suddenly dried by the rays of the sun. It is advisable, every time that it is turned over, to cover it with young oak leaves, and to mix them well with it the next time it is turned over. For want of the leaves of this species of tree, those of other trees (for instance, hornbeams, beeches, elms, hazels, and others) may be taken. The heap having been assiduously and carefully wrought over, the earth, in the course of the summer will have become very rich in vegetable soil, and in the autumn may be applied to the making of the truffle bed. The mode of making it differs from that which has already been described for soil in lofty woods, in nothing except that, instead of the wood earth, which is there made use of, this artificial earth is taken.

If all the precepts which have been given have been observed in planting the truffles, the proprietor of artificial groups of trees may enjoy the pleasure of raising fresh tubers, as well as the proprietor of wood soil. It is advisable not to make the first plantation too large, in order at first to have merely a nursery from which truffles may be taken at any time. When this is once upon an estate, larger plantations may be made, which are not restricted to the pleasures of the table, but also increase the income.

Plantations of truffles in large gardens are combined with more circumstances and greater difficulties. Here is a want of wood soil, oaks, and hornbeams, which must be supplied or new-planted. It would be too tedious a process to plant an oak in a garden, and wait for its spreading so far as to afford the shade necessary to a plantation of truffles. An old pear tree, a high-trained apple tree, or sev-

eral plum and cherry trees, will answer the purpose. In the south of Germany, sweet chesnut and almond trees attain such a height and spread of boughs, as to supply the place of the oak, and are preferable to the before-mentioned fruit trees. Even in Italy, the delicate white truffle is reared under chesnut trees.

In most cases, oak leaves, or at least, the leaves of the hornbeam, are to be had in the neighbourhood, or, at least, at the distance of a few miles. If, however, they are not, which would certainly be a very extraordinary case, a small plantation of young oaks and hornbeams, that are not too weak, must be made a few years before, in a corner of the garden, that the necessary foliage may be obtained from them; or nurseries of both species of trees be raised from seed, that there may be a previous supply of young trees for planting the truffle bed. This, in most cases, will not be necessary, as the young trees may be obtained in the environs. The preparation of the soil for plantations of truffles in large gardens is, when a sufficiency of oak leaves can be had, not different from similar plantations in pleasure grounds, only the earth is more abundantly mixed with oak leaves. When all the previous preparations have been duly made, the truffles are to be planted in the same way that they are in the tall timber woods; and the new plantation may be somewhat thicker planted with young oaks and hornbeams, so as that they may be the most numerous, viz. in the proportion of two thirds or three fourths. This truffle bed must also, every autumn, be covered with a layer of oak leaves about a foot thick, that the earth may by degrees impart to the plantations a large quantity of the matter of the oak tree. For the same reason, it is very advantageous, if, instead of wood earth, pounded oak bark, or spent bark, that has already been used by the tanners, be made use of; nevertheless, the first is more efficacious, two thirds or three fourths of it having more efficacy than when the whole is of spent bark. But a heap of soil consisting of a mixture of the two kinds of bark requires a longer time than the usual wood earth for complete decomposition, and for becoming a useful earth. It is necessary, therefore, that it should be prepared, not in the spring, but in the autumn preceding, thereby to give it more time to moulder.

The truffle beds made in gardens require constant attention, lest they should be overshadowed and exhausted by high-growing plants. All such plants must therefore be early removed; but the kinds of

grass that do not grow too thick may be spared. The truffle plantation must occupy the lowest situation in the garden, that it may not suffer from drought; but, as soon as the ground becomes somewhat dry, it requires to be moistened by a moderate watering. Man, as in all plantations in gardens, fields, and woods, has to contend with many sorts of animals, which force their way into his possessions, and contend for the property which he has assumed. Truffles are also sought for and consumed by many animals; and they are the mose easily detected by these creatures, as they betray their place of growth by the smell which they diffuse around them.

In a lofty wood, inhabited by wild swine, it is not advisable to make a plantation of truffles: the swine would easily discover and destroy them, especially as they are fond of low situations. Red deer and roes, which scrape out and eat them, are less dangerous. Where, therefore, many red deer are in a forest, the new plantation must be secured from their attacks by a high hedge. This also keeps off the fox, which attacks them in the same manner; so also does the badger, though this animal is become too rare, in many parts of Germany, to do much damage; and, if one should be desirous of breaking into the truffle plantation, it would be discovered and become the welcome prey of the game-keeper. More dangerous than these are the squirrels, which are very dexterous in scraping up the tubers and eating them; all the squirrels which are found in the vicinity of the new truffle plantations, must be shot. Mice also seek truffles that are ripe, at which time they betray themselves by their smell. If the plantation be surrounded by a hedge, the mice may be poisoned, which in one that is not hedged about cannot be done, lest the game should be destroyed. Mice live in woods generally only in society; and, by a little attention, may, in separate places, be easily dug out, caught, and extirpated.

The security of truffles is combined with the greater difficulties in pleasure-grounds, which usually adjoin the open fields, from which they are visited by field mice. Here, catching and poisoning them is a security only when, at the same time, the whole of the environs can be freed from these voracious animals. Owls and crows are the greatest enemies of mice. If these birds, especially the first, can be habituated to dwell in the neighbourhood of truffle plantations (which, through complete protection, it is easy to effect,) mice will not be able to do any great mischief, at least not greater than in

every other garden and field plantation. Snails, both the red and the black wood snails, are only in wet weather injurious to plantations in which the truffles lie too shallow, or rise quite above the surface. Worms do much more damage, especially in such truffle plantations as are made in gardens or pleasure-grounds. The drawing here of worms from the environs cannot be avoided, as, from the cover of leaves, they lie warm in winter, and, from the quiet which the truffle beds enjoy, are not disturbed in summer. The larvæ of many species of beetle (viz. of the Melolontha Dermestes pinipérda, M. hortícola, M. solstitiàlis, A'pate capucìna,) the maggots of several flies, scolopendræ, millepedes, &c., penetrate the truffles in all directions, give them a bitter taste, and often are the cause of their death. That new plantations sometimes fail is not to be attributed either to a process that is defective, or to the impossibility of completing a good one. These worms may be the cause that all labour and expense were applied in vain. That plantations which are new are the most exposed to these enemies is easy to be explained. The earth is not yet sufficiently penetrated by the tannin of the oak, which is offensive to these kinds of insects, and drives them away. They are usually brought here by the dung-earth, especially when it contains parts that are not entirely converted into soil. For this reason, the frequent turning of the heap of earth is necessary. If, when this takes place, it be observed that many worms have established themselves in it, only let there be mixed in it some unslacked lime, or ashes that have not been lixivated, which will speedily kill these animals. For this purpose, the heap must be strewed with a thin layer of lime or ashes, and then well stirred.—The earth may also, some time before the making of the truffle plantation, be shot into a hot place, and be completely dried; by which means all the worms will be destroyed: but, in this case, before making the plantation, the earth must be sufficiently moistened; and, from the drying which it has undergone, it will be found to have lost a considerable part of its efficacy in manuring.

If, by accident or mistake, the first planting of truffles should not succeed, there is only by this a whole or half a year's time lost; but the bed itself has gained, since, by means of the decayed oak leaves, a richer matter has been imparted to the earth, so that the truffles removed to it in the succeeding autumn or spring will succeed better and produce greater numbers. It is advisable, before the repeated

planting of the fungi, to dig over the place destined for them and to manure it well with oak leaves. If there be time enough from the moment of the discovery of the failure of the plantation, to the time of replanting it, this manuring with oak leaves may be twice, or oftener, repeated. Too much matter from oak trees cannot be accumulated upon the plantation; since experience informs us that the taste of truffles growing wild in the woods is more delicate and aromatic in proportion as they have stood nearer to oak trees, and have grown in their shade. The same experience has been repeated in the case of artificial plantations of truffles. He who bestows much diligence and great care upon such plantations will secure to himself, in a few years, a rich harvest of well-tasted tubers, and may thank the author of this small treatise for having helped him to obtain them.

ART. III.—*Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany.* Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co.

OF all the natural sciences, there is none combining at once so much of the useful and amusing as Botany. A very large share of our sustenance and the largest portion of our medicines are drawn from the vegetable world. This also furnishes support to the mere animal creation and affords almost all the materials for the arts. It therefore embraces in its wide compass directly or indirectly, the sources of almost every human art, and the means of satisfying almost every human want. Nor is it less fertile in sources of amusement. The infinite diversity of its species and the unrivalled beauty of many of them, the curious gradations from the lichen to the oak forming ten thousand different groups, making up one entire system —all this affords scope as well for practical examination as for philosophical analyses and generalization. It is therefore a subject of boundless resources and never dying interest. It is not only useful in a high degree, but it is one of those sciences which pay the student down day by day for every moment that he devotes to it. It is peculiarly appropriate to ladies, and above all to youth of both sexes. We therefore look with interest upon every promising effort that is made to bring the study of botany home to our families and our

schools. We commend the work before us, to all persons who are interested in the subject and particularly to parents and those who have charge of the great interests of education. Botany has hitherto been treated in such a manner as to repel the general reader, and youth particularly, from an attempt to discover its beautiful mysteries. The very gate placed at the entrance to the science seemed guarded by a manymouthed Cerberus of hard words. The book before us is calculated to remove this difficulty and lead the reader familiarly into the subject. It contains in the first place an introduction embracing the general principles of the science, which any person may read with satisfaction. It then exhibits the classification; but the most material and useful portion of the book is a dictionary of plants containing under an alphabetical arrangement both scientific and familiar descriptions of about two thousand of the most interesting plants, trees and shrubs. There is an index of common names, which enables the uninitiated enquirer to turn at once to any plant about which he seeks information. We copy a few of the descriptions, and by permission of the publishers exhibit some of the cuts with which the work is beautifully illustrated.

CASTANEA. 21—7.

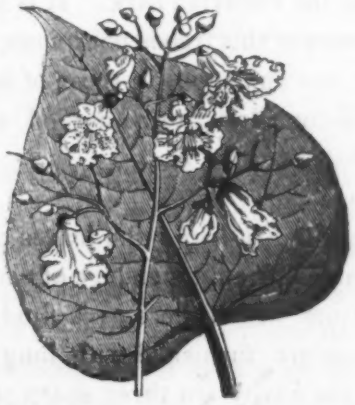
C. VESCA, *Common Chesnut*: leaves oblong, lanceolate, acuminate,

mucronate, serrate, glabrous on each side. With us, the chesnut is one of our finest trees, but they are quite eclipsed by some said to be found in the eastern continent, measuring from seventyfive to one hundred and sixty feet in circumference. One in France, thought to be more than a thousand years old, has been known as the *Great Chesnut* for six hundred years; its branches are still an-

nually laden with fruit, and the trunk is perfectly sound. In this country, it generally attains the height of fifty or sixty feet, the trunk quite large in proportion. Its leaves are six or seven inches long, an inch and a half in breadth, coarsely toothed, of a fine brilliant green color, of fine texture, with prominent parallel nerves beneath. The wood is coarse-grained, but strong, elastic, and light; it is very durable, and is much used for fences, which endure the alternate moisture and dryness of the weather many years. But what recommends this tree particularly to the young folks, is its fruit; almost every boy must have his winter stock of *chesnuts* and *shagbarks*, to enjoy with his friends during the long evenings.

CATALPA. 2—1.

C. SYRINGIFOLIA, *Common Catalpa:* leaves cordate, flat, smooth. In the Atlantic States, the catalpa begins to be found in the forests



on the banks of the river Savannah, and west of the Alleghanies, on those of the Cumberland, between the thirtyfifth and thirtysixth degrees of latitude. Farther south it is more common, and abounds near the borders of all the rivers which empty into the Mississippi, or which water West Florida. In the regions where it grows most abundantly it frequently exceeds fifty feet in height, with a diameter from eighteen to twentyfour inches. It is easily recognised by its bark, which is of a silver-gray color, and but slightly furrowed, by its ample leaves, and by its wide-spreading summit, disproportioned in size to the diameter of its trunk. It differs from other trees also by the fewness of its branches. The flowers, which are collected in large bunches at the extremity of the branches, are white, with violet and yellow spots, and are beautiful and showy. The capsules are cylindrical and pendent, of a brown color when ripe, three or four

lines in diameter and twelve or fifteen inches in length. The seeds are thin, flat, and developed in a long, narrow, membranous wing terminated by a hairy tuft. Each seed, with its wing, is about an inch long, and a line and a half broad.

That the catalpa is a tree of rapid growth is proved by the distance of the annual concentric circles. Its wood is of a grayish-white color, of a fine texture, very light, and very brilliant when polished. It resembles the butternut wood, with this exception, that the butternut wood is of a reddish hue, and is less durable when exposed to the weather. Posts of the catalpa perfectly seasoned have been proved to be very durable. In the spring, if a bit of the cellular integument of the catalpa bark is removed, a venomous and offensive odor is exhaled. In a thesis supported at the medical college of Philadelphia, this bark is maintained to be tonic, stimulant, and more powerfully antiseptic than the Peruvian bark. It is stated that the honey collected from the flowers of this tree is poisonous, and that its effects, though less alarming, are analogous to those of honey of the yellow jasmine. Its bark is considered to be a good antidote for the bite of snakes, the machineel poison, &c.

DIONÆA. 10—1.

D. MUSCIPULA, *Venus's Fly-trap:* the leaves of this most singular plant are each terminated by an appendage of two lobes, with a gland in a cavity at the bottom which secretes a fluid attractive to flies. The edges of the lobes are furnished with long spines or bristles; and at the bottom of the cavity are three sharp points projecting up-

wards Whether all this contrivance is intended as a snare, I cannot say, but whenever an unlucky insect alights on it, the lobes instantly close, catching him

"As cleverly as the ablest trap,"

and pressing him down upon the points, thus impale him alive.—From the middle of the leaves rises the flower-stalk, terminated by

an umbel-like corymb of small, white flowers. Grows in wet places in the southern states.

From these specimens the reader may easily understand the nature of the work. We particularly recommend it to those who are making collections of books for common school libraries. We know of no one work which might be made so useful in the seminaries throughout the country, if teachers could be made to take a little interest in the matter. Botany is peculiarly the appropriate study of the country, for country people have at once the best means of pursuing the science and the greatest need of increasing their means of innocent recreation. The vegetable kingdom invites them by a thousand allurements to explore its riches, and they, of all persons, ought not to be deaf to such an appeal.

Art. IV.—*Notices of Fine Plants.*

Liliaceæ.—*Yucca aloifolia.*—A fine specimen of the above, has been flowering in the collection of E. Hersy Derby, of Salem, during the past month. The plant was sunk in the border in front of the green-houses and formed a conspicuous and highly interesting object. Having some curiosity to ascertain its dimensions, we ascertained by admeasurements that they were as follows. Height of stem from apex of flower stalk to the ground, nine feet six inches. Circumference of old stem at the fairest girth, one foot. Length of flower stem, two feet and two inches. Circumference of raceme three feet and six inches. We should judge that something like one hundred and fifty or two hundred individual flowers, invested in a mass of beauty the peduncles of the inflorescence. It attracted, as it deserved, great attention and may be considered an ornament to any conservatory.

Lilium superbum. L.— Superb American Lily.—The propitious character of the season has thrown into vigorous bloom several plants of this elegant native flower in the little collection of the writer. Several years ago we remember seeing it in great perfection at the Botanic Garden, and since then only in impoverished specimens, which, curious of remark, were imported among other bulbs

from Holland. We think the species is to be procured in the western part of the State, the ornament of the month of July, and conspicuous amidst our wild flowers.

Rosacea.—*Rosa rubifolia.*—Bramble-leaved rose. This elegant climbing native and southern species, has appeared in great perfection at several places where its lateness of flower, easy culture, rapidity of growth, hardihood of character, simplicity of flower (being single) have recommended it to notice and cultivation. To cover a trellis or to serve as a screen, there cannot be its equal. The far famed *Greville* though a double variety, in our estimation, is greatly its inferior. On the mansion of T. Lee of Brookline, we were greatly in doubt, which the most to admire, the rambling bramble-leaved, or the delicately sprayed and pure white blossomed Erophylla. A double variety of rubifolia is said to be in culture at Cincinnati, whose flowers we have not seen, but whose merits are considered valuable and great.

Polemoniacæ.—*Phlox Drummondii.*—Patches of this new annual and charming plant, a great acquisition to the florists, were in successful culture, raised from seed by T. Lea, Esq., at whose residence we lately had the pleasure of seeing them. Our first acquaintance with this little floral gem was at the last year's annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from the garden of Mr S. R. Johnson. This as has since been ascertained, was a variety of comparatively inferior merit. The seedlings of Mr Lee approach to the true character of the species as seen by a friend in England. The latter are of a rich and almost sparkling ruby crimson, while if we remember, the former were of a paler purple. Great credit is due to the early and successful introduction of both kinds into public notice, and to consequent universal favor. L.

Musci.—*Bryum argenteum.*—Silver Bryum.—Lovers of these tiny plants, the mosses, may find an exquisite species just making its fruit stems about this time, by noticing in some shady and neglected seed bed or garden walk, the varied forms of velvet verdure on their surface. It will be recognized by its minute white foliage of a shining and argentine appearance. J. L. R.

ART. V.—*Obituary Notice of th elate Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., President of the London Horticultural Society.*

THE public has sustained an irretrievable loss in the death of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., F. R. S., of Dowton Castle, in Herefordshire, the President of the Horticultural Society of London. A correspondent of the Athenæum, with the signature of J. L. (evidently Dr Lindley, who is understood to write the botanical and horticultural articles for that journal,) has sent the following biographical notice, written with just and excellent feeling, which we copy from the Athenæum of May 19, though, at this late period of the month, we have not time previously to ask the editor's permission for so doing :

"Mr Knight was born at Wormsley Grange, near Hereford, on the 10th of October, 1758. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Knight, a clergyman of the Church of England, whose father had amassed a large fortune as an iron-master, at the time when iron-works were first established at Colebrook Dale. When Mr Knight was three years old, he lost his father ; and his education was, in consequence, so much neglected, that at the age of nine years he was unable to write, and scarcely able to read. He was then sent to school at Ludlow, whence he was removed to Chiswick, and afterwards entered at Baliol College, Oxford. It was in the idle days of his childhood, when he could derive no assistance from books, that his active mind was first directed to the contemplation of the phenomena of vegetable life ; and he then acquired that fixed habit of thinking and judging for himself, which laid the foundation of his reputation as an original observer and experimentalist. He used to relate an anecdote of his childhood, which marks the strong original tendency of his mind to observation and reflection. Seeing the gardener one day planting beans in the ground, he asked him why he buried those bits of wood ; being told that they would grow into bean plants, and bear other beans, he watched the event, and, finding that it had happened as the gardener had foretold, he determined to plant his pocket-knife, in the expectation of its also growing and bearing other knives. When he saw that this did not take place, he set himself to consider the cause of the difference in the two cases, and thus was led to occupy his earliest thoughts with those attempts at tracing the vital phenomena of plants to their

causes, upon which he eventually constructed so brilliant a reputation.

It was about the year 1795 that Mr Knight began to be publicly known as a vegetable physiologist. In that year he laid before the Royal Society his celebrated paper upon the inheritance of disease among fruit trees, and the propagation of debility by grafting. This was succeeded by accounts of experimental researches into vegetable fecundation, the ascent and descent of sap in trees, the phenomena of germination, the influence of light upon leaves, and a great variety of similar subjects. In all these researches the originality of the experiments was very remarkable, and the care with which the results were given was so great, that the most captious of subsequent writers have admitted the accuracy of the facts produced by Mr Knight, however much they may have differed from him in the conclusions which they draw from them.

The great object which Mr Knight set before himself, and which he pursued through his long life with undeviating steadiness of purpose, was utility. Mere curious speculations seem to have engaged his attention but little; it was only when facts had some great practical bearing that he applied himself seriously to investigate the phenomena connected with them. For this reason, to improve the races of domesticated plants, to establish important points of cultivation upon sound physiological reasoning, to increase the amount of food which may be procured from a given space of land, (all of them subjects closely connected with the welfare of his country,) are more especially the topics of the numerous papers communicated by him to various societies, especially the horticultural, in the chair of which he succeeded his friend Sir Joseph Banks. Whoever calls to mind what gardens were only twenty years ago, and what they now are, must be sensible of the extraordinary improvement which has taken place in the art of horticulture during that period. This change is unquestionably traceable, in a more evident manner, to the practice and writings of Mr Knight than to all other causes combined. Alterations first suggested by himself, or by the principles which he explained in a popular manner, small at first, increasing by degrees, have insensibly led, in the art of gardening, to the most extensive improvements, the real origin of which has already, as always happens in such cases, been forgotten, except by those who are familiar with the career of Mr Knight, and who know that

it is to him that they are owing. Of domesticated fruits, or culinary vegetables, there is not a race that has not been ameliorated under his direction, or immediate and personal superintendence; and if, henceforward, the English yeoman can command the garden luxuries that were once confined to the great and wealthy, it is to Mr Knight, far more than to any other person, that the gratitude of the country is due.

The feelings thus evinced in the tendency of his scientific pursuits were extended to the offices of private life. Never was there a man possessed of greater kindness and benevolence, and whose loss has been more severely felt, not only by his immediate family, but by his numerous tenantry and dependants. And yet, notwithstanding the tenderness of his affection for those around him, when it pleased heaven to visit him, some years since, with the heaviest calamity that could befall a father, in the sudden death of an only and much beloved son, Mr Knight's philosophy was fully equal to sustain him in his trial.

Mr Knight's political opinions were as free from prejudices as his scientific views: his whole heart was with the liberal party, of which he was all his life a strenuous supporter.

It is no exaggeration to add that, great as is the loss sustained by his country and his friends, it will be equally difficult to fill his vacancy in science. No living man now before the world can be said to rank with him in that particular branch of science to which his life was devoted.

Mr Knight died in London, at the house of Mrs Walpole, one of his daughters, after a short illness, on the 11th of May, in the eightieth year of his age.—*London Athenæum, May* 19.

Art. VI.—*Miscellaneous Matters.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—At a meeting of this Society on Saturday, July 21, it was voted,—that the society have an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, in the month of September following, between the 10th and 25th of the same, at such time and place, within the above limitation as a committee hereafter to be chosen, shall, considering the progress of the season, deem most expedient. A general committee of arrangements was then chosen, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Samuel Walker, Isaac P. Davis, Thomas Lee, Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Marshall P. Wilder, Ebenezer Putnam, E. Weston, Jr., Jacob Tidd, Benj V. French, Samuel Downer, David Haggerston, Wm. McLennan, Charles M. Hovey, M. P. Sawyer, Joseph Breck, Jona. Winship, J. E. Teschemacher, Cheever Newhall, Wm. Kenrick, Robert Treat Paine, Henry Sheaf, Samuel R. Johnson, S. Sweetser, Robert Manning, J. M. Ives, Dr J. C. Howard, P. B. Hovey, E. M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. W. Cowan, J. W. Russell.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor this committee was ordered to fill vacancies, and add to its number if found desirable.

On motion of Mr Richards, a decorating committee was raised with authority to add to their number. The gentlemen of this committee are the following:

Special Committee to decorate the Hall and take charge of the Fruits and Flowers.—Samuel Walker, L. P. Grosvenor, Col. M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschemacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, S. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. C. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheaf, Mr McLennan.

The Poor Man's or Cottager's Tree.—Such is the Apricot; and so it has been justly designated by the few patriarchs of gardening who now survive. Alas! how are these worthies passing away!

The apricot originally belonged to the plum genus; it has of late years been removed from that family, and ranks as the head of the genus Armeniaca, a word derived from Armenia, the supposed native country of the tree. It was received in England from the Levant, so we are told, in 1548. The advocates of the natural system force

this tree, with the apple, pear, plum, and many others, into their order Rosaceæ, from some fancied resemblance to the rose. There are natural affinities in abundance, doubtless, and we love to see them ably illustrated; but our heads ache at the multifarious anomalies which crowd upon and overwhelm the mind.

But, however, this rose of an apricot is the tree of trees to the poor man. Its habit is to bloom early, before the leaves expand; and therefore it is apt to lose its fruit when formally trained in a low horizontal direction; nevertheless, when it is favorably planted, as to soil and aspect, and can run up against a high and broad chimney where the foliage can soon be early called into action in support of the young germs of fruit, those germs, while in the bud of the blossom, being, as well as the stamens, preserved by the slight yet genial heat of the brick-work, the multitude of fruit produced is frequently prodigious. The writer's next door neighbor has two trees; one faces the west, and is trained very upright against the house-wall—it bears pretty well. The other is less, but faces the south, and has a kitchen-chimney, as it is supposed. Last week the man gathered twice, sixteen dozens and eighteen dozens—in all thirty-four dozen, and sold them for tarts: numbers remain on. A tall tree (on a single main stem,) in the west of England, which required a thirty-round ladder to reach its top, had one year above 600 ripe and ripening apricots upon it, when the party inspected it. Such being the case, the cottager is called upon to cultivate this grateful tree, and to give it the best situation and greatest attention that his means and time can afford.

One circumstance, an absolute fact, may gratify and surprise some readers. On the 27th of March, a tree, that remained for the major part little advanced, had one branch, not only completely in leaf (the foliage being of a bright verdure, and of full healthy vigor,) but covered with fruit, several of which appeared of the size of good nutmegs. The tree was planted to face the south-west, but it stands near the corner of the garden, where the wall takes a direction to the south by east. At the exact angle is the breast of a vinery-chimney, and its aspect is nearly due south. Against this breast was trained the solitary branch alluded to; and the effects described evince the operation of a warm protective wall upon the buds, even at a time when the roots remain in the ground exposed to frost.—*London Horticultural Journal.*

QUINCY MARKET.

[Reported for the Horticultural Register.]

APPLES, early,	barrel,		3 50
Dried,	pound,		5
BEANS, White,	bushel,		2 00
CRANBERRIES,	bushel,		2 50
CUCUMBERS,	dozen,		6¼
CURRANTS,	quart,		8
HORSE RADISH,	pound,		8
LEMONS,	box 2 25 dozen		20
LETTUCE,	head		6¼
ORANGES,	box 2 00 dozen		25
PEARS, summer St Michael,	quart		
PICKLED PEPPERS,	gallon		50
PARSLEY,	peck		25
POTATOES, early,	bushel,	75 a 1	00
PINE APPLES,	hundred		8 00
SPINACH,	peck		20
SQUASHES,	pound	2 a	3
TURNIPS,	bunch,		6
TOMATOES,	bushel		2 00
WALNUTS,	do		2 00
WHORTLEBERRIES,	do		2 00

Boston, August 6, 1838.